

## Book reviews

**Handbook of Pediatric Dentistry, 2nd edn.** Edited by Angus C. Cameron & Richard P. Widmer. Mosby, Chicago, IL. 2003. £34.99 (hardback). 414 pp. ISBN 0723431868.

Six years after the original publication of the *Handbook of Pediatric Dentistry*, the editors have released a revised version of their well-received book. There are an extra 50 pages and 50 colour illustrations in the new edition. The aim of this handbook is to provide both students and practitioners with an easily available and readable source of information to help with general topics, diagnoses and clinical procedures. I think the editors have successfully achieved this.

There are over 40 contributors from the specialties of paediatric dentistry, orthodontics, paediatrics, speech therapy, clinical genetics, oral medicine and endodontics. Most are members of the Australasian Academy of Paediatric Dentistry, and therefore, there is an Antipodean slant to some chapters. For example, the contribution on fluoride states that most urban populations are fluoridated and discusses fluoride regimes with this in mind. However, the book is generally relevant to an international audience, and the authors are to be congratulated that it has been translated into Spanish, Italian and Portuguese.

Some sections have not required updating and there are no new chapters. However, the contributions on 'Medically compromised children' and 'Pulp therapy' now include excellent passages on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, management of toothwear in patients with intellectual disability, oromotor dysfunction, parameters indicating the status of pulp vitality in primary teeth and the use of ferric sulphate. The trauma chapter also now includes the use of autotransplantation in the management of tooth loss.

The content listing is clearer and easier to use than in the previous edition. I was particularly pleased to see the addition of appropriate website addresses to the further reading sections at the end of each chapter.

I especially like the appendices which, as in the first edition, include helpful topics such as normal haematological values, medical emergencies and growth charts. In addition, there are now sections on the oral management of paediatric oncology and patients who have undergone a bone marrow transplant.

The succinct format uses bullet points, making this text invaluable for the busy clinician needing immediate chair-side information on topics including pulp therapy and trauma management. The clear and concise style of the *Handbook of Pediatric Dentistry* will make it popular with students revising for exams and it is small enough to carry around in one's coat pocket.

The colour photographs throughout are excellent and the diagrams are very clear. The dental anomalies chapter deserves particular mention because it is well written and illustrated, and considerable thought has gone into the clinical hints. It is good to see the inclusion of the solitary median maxillary central incisor syndrome. The pulp therapy chapter is also worthy of note since it is well thought out with clear explanations of which situations each technique should be used in. This subject often leaves undergraduates confused, so I think they will find the handbook essential reading. The chapter on the management of cleft lip and palate will be invaluable to those sitting Membership and postgraduate examinations, as well as those with a special interest.

Initially, I thought that the inclusion of a chapter on speech, language and swallowing was misplaced in a paediatric dental textbook, but I found the sections on how dental and soft-tissue anomalies and malocclusions affect speech production fascinating reading.

Unfortunately, a little repetition has crept into the book, which may be a consequence of it having multiple authors. For example, the statement 'children are not small adults' appears on three occasions, featuring twice on one page! Each chapter has a different feel, reflecting the diverse styles of the

writers, which means that the book does not flow when read from cover to cover.

In summary, this is an essential text for undergraduates, general practitioners and dental therapists whilst also being a valuable source of information for postgraduates and those in specialist training. The *Handbook of Pediatric Dentistry*, whilst not always detailed, is a great reference tool because individual pieces of information are easy to locate.

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**A Colour Atlas of Orofacial Health and Disease in Children and Adolescents, 2nd edn.** By Crispian Scully, Richard Welbury, Catherine Flaitz & Oslei Paes de Almeida. Martin Dunitz, London. 2001. £85.00 (hardback). 240 pp. ISBN 1841841021.

This is the second edition of a colour atlas that is aimed at all those responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of children with oral conditions. The book covers a wide spectrum of orofacial disorders in children and adolescents. The number of illustrations has increased since the last edition, and two new authors, Catherine Flaitz and Oslei Paes de Almeida, have been recruited, enhancing the international appeal of the book.

*A Color Atlas of Orofacial Health and Disease in Children and Adolescents* commences with a chapter illustrating the healthy mouth, including normal variants, such as leukoedema and bony tori. The book then continues in a very well-structured manner with contributions on congenital and acquired disorders, pain and neurological disorders, and oral lesions in major medical conditions. It passes logically from common orofacial disorders to some of the more unusual ones, and the conditions are arranged alphabetically in each chapter. For each condition, there is a description with the diagnosis and management. The conditions are well illustrated, and there are some very helpful tables listing features of some of the disorders and treatment options.

There are two chapters on congenital and heritable disorders. The first is concerned with those conditions, such as amelogenesis imperfecta, dentinogenesis

imperfecta, and cleft lip and palate, where the orofacial involvement is the sole or major sign of the disorder. The second covers disorders such as osteogenesis imperfecta and ectodermal dysplasia where any orofacial involvement is just a part of the whole condition.

There are several chapters on the acquired conditions of the teeth, gingivae and periodontium, salivary glands, and musculoskeletal system. In these chapters, there are some excellent tables, such as those detailing the causes of gingival bleeding and salivary gland swelling in childhood. There are also tables illustrating treatment options for a number of disorders such as primary herpes simplex virus and aphthous ulcers. These are very comprehensive, giving several treatment options, and including both UK and US drug names and dosages.

The final chapters on pain and neurological disorders, and orofacial lesions in major medical conditions again include some very helpful information, such as a comprehensive table of the differential diagnosis of orofacial pain and the orofacial lesions which may be seen in immunosuppressed children.

*A Color Atlas of Orofacial Health and Disease in Children and Adolescents* is incredibly informative, very easy to use and well illustrated. I think it is an excellent aid for the busy specialist and interested practitioner.

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**Prosthodontics in Clinical Practice.** By Robert S. Klugman, with contributions from Harold Preskiel & Avinoam Yaffe. Martin Dunitz, London. 2001. £79.00 (hardback). 256 pp. ISBN 1853178179.

This book is designed for those practitioners interested in and, indeed, treating patients who require prosthodontic care. The preface by Harold Preskiel informs us that *Prosthodontics in Clinical Practice* is written for 'the real world', and establishes that it is primarily a series of case reports describing patients treated by graduate students in the Oral Rehabilitation Programme at the Department

of Prosthodontics, Hebrew University Hadassah School of Dental Medicine, Jerusalem, Israel.

There are 20 patient case reports divided into four broad topics: dysfunctional habit patterns; periodontal breakdown; extensive loss of teeth; and finally, congenital disorders. In the first section on dysfunctional habit patterns, three patients are described who exhibit what is termed retrograde wear, bruxism and extensive tooth wear. The clinical details in each chapter are supplemented by good clinical photography. Along with the examination notes, problems with diagnosis and treatment plans are also identified. There is also a summary and then a case discussion by the clinician providing the care, as well as an evaluation by Harold Preskiel. These case discussions identify interesting points and highlight potential problems. A useful part of each chapter is the identification of treatment alternatives. Potentially complicated cases are broken down into smaller components, making it easy for the reader to understand the process of treatment.

I was particularly interested in the treatment of a case of neglected dentition in which a patient suffered from dental caries, loss of teeth and adult periodontal disease. However, one quibble is that little discussion is given over to the pathogenesis of the disease, and the possible implications of ongoing periodontal disease and advanced prosthodontic therapy.

A further concern relates to the treatment of a patient with complicated advanced adult periodontal disease who also suffered with mitral valve regurgitation. In this case, there is little discussion about the medical history, and although antibiotic prophylaxis is advised, there is no mention of how this may influence an overall treatment plan. Again, advanced implant therapy is considered as a treatment alternative with no discussion of the medical implications or any past dental disease.

This is an interesting book that describes the practical treatment of advanced prosthodontics. However, there is little in the way of an evidence base, but *Prosthodontics in Clinical Practice* does provide the reader with a useful stimulus to consider treatment planning alternatives.

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### **Oxford Handbook of Applied Dental Sciences.**

Edited by Crispian Scully. Oxford University Press, Oxford. 2003. £21.95 (paperback). 662 pp. ISBN 0-19-851096-9.

Volumes on applied basic sciences are now available from Oxford University Press in a handbook style that is very popular with students. There have been many recent advances in science, particularly in immunology, molecular biology and genomics, and the *Oxford Handbook of Applied Dental Sciences* covers these in an informative and concise manner.

Twenty-eight international contributors have shared their knowledge in the 58 concise chapters in this pocket-size volume. For distribution and marketing reasons, US spelling has been adopted for the handbook, although I personally would have preferred English spelling. The chapters are brought together in eight sections.

The first section on development and anatomy has many useful paragraphs highlighting points of clinical relevance. The tables and figures present the key anatomical information in a clear and easy-to-read fashion. Chapters on general anatomy, and that of the head and neck, together with others on teeth, odontogenesis and tooth eruption, provide all the essential facts for the reader.

The second and third parts deal, respectively, with all the major physiological and biochemical systems of the body. Contributions on mineralized tissues, teeth, periodontal tissues, the temporomandibular joint, saliva and dental plaque are included in the biochemical section.

Genetics and immunology are covered in the next two parts. Topics such as the genetics of abnormal tooth development – the authors highlighting the main dental defects and development of the palate – are of particular interest to dental students.

The sixth section on pathology covers cell and tissue damage, haemodynamic disorders, neoplasia, genetic disorders, and nutritional diseases. The next part deals with bacterial, viral and fungal microbiology.

The final section on behavioural sciences and pain covers the dentist–patient relationship, communication skills, personality, mood and psychiatric disorders. The chapters on pain deal with the perception and control of various types, including orofacial pain.

This handbook aims to outline the pre-clinical sciences as these are applied to dentistry, which is relevant to dental qualifying examinations such as BDS and DDS, and to higher examinations such as

MFDS. It certainly fulfils its aim, but students will still need to use the numerous standard texts for a full, in-depth understanding of the pre-clinical sciences.

The *Oxford Handbook of Applied Dental Sciences* will be very useful to all dental students at examination times and I think it will prove to be a very successful book.

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## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

### THE BENGT MAGNUSSON MEMORIAL PRIZE IN CHILD DENTAL HEALTH 2005

Sponsored by Omega Pharma Hellas S.A.

#### RULES

1. The name of the Prize to be the Bengt Magnusson Memorial Prize in Child Dental Health.
2. The value of the Prize to be €600 Euro.
3. The Prize is open to all Supporting Members of the International Association of Paediatric Dentistry.
4. The Prize will be awarded for the most meritorious essay submitted on a subject in the field of Child Dental Health. It will be judged by an international panel of adjudicators.
5. The essay should not be longer than 4000 words, excluding bibliography, charts, photographs and diagrams.
6. The essay should be based on original and previously unpublished work, and may be presented under joint authorship.
7. Entry forms can be obtained from the Association Co-ordinator Mrs Sylvie Dutilloy from the IAPD Secretariat.
8. Four copies of the essay in English must be submitted.
9. The essay must be submitted under a nom de plume. The nom de plume must be further written on a plain, sealed envelope containing the author's identity on the entry form.
10. The International Association of Paediatric Dentistry reserves the right of publication of the prize-winning essay.
11. The essay must be submitted by 1st May 2005 to:

IAPD Secretariat  
**Mrs Sylvie Dutilloy**  
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